that Senator Proctor is not in uniform instead of in civilian dress.
Great preparations are being made to welcome the cruiser Vizcaya.
Senor Rivera, editor of La Discussion. Rays: "The general impression here is that the United States court of inquiry has already decided that the disaster of the Maine was the result of an accident."
The grip is very prevalent in Havana,

SPAIN WON'T ARBITRATE.

Premier Sagasta Expresses Amazement at Prince Bismarck's Alleged Interview.

Madrid, Feb. 27.-Senor Sagasta, com menting upon an alleged interview with Prince Bismarck, in which the latter is represented as suggesting that the Cuban trouble should be submitted to the powers for arbitration, expressed his astonishment that such an idea could emanate from Prince Bismarck, and declared emphatically "that nothing but ignorance of the question could inspire the notion that Spain would suffer foreign intrusion or submit to arbitration in her indisputable rights of sovereignty."

'Nobody," said the Spanish premier "would dare to propose such an absurdity.
and no Spanish government would listen or dream of such proposal."

The Imparcial, in an editorial to-day, blames Spanish weakness in the Allianca, Venidito, Competitor and other affairs as encouraging the United States in "thenpresent bellicose attitude."

It counsels the government to "awaks

to the reality of a situation which the good sense of Spanish people understands and is ready to meet."

The cardinal archbishop of Valladolid has published a pastoral letter blaming America for the prolongation of the Cuban war. His emberoe says.

eminence says:
"The hypocritical friendship of the United States fosters the rebellion and wastes Spain's resources in order the better to

attack her when weakened." He exhorts all true Spaniards to "unite in defending the rights and honor of the

The letter has caused widespread comment.
The Correspondencia Militar, organ of the

The Correspondencia Militar, organ of the army, says:

"The prevailing impression is that war between Span and the United States will break out in April."

A former captain general of Cuba (presumably Marshal Martinez Campos) interviewed by a representative of Correspondencia Militar, is reported as saying:
"I never entertained a doubt that if the rebellion were not suppressed before 18%, war with the United States would become an accomplished fact. Unhappily, my prophecy will be fulfilled.

"I have the consolation of having done all in my power to avert it, and, therefore, I do not regret the blame which has been heaped upon me. All that is now possible is that we should all unite to meet the danger that threatens the country."

ger that threatens the country."
Senor Polo y Rernabe, the new Spanish
minister to the United States, has started
for Gibraltar, en route for New York. He is fully empowered to continue the reci-procity treaty negotiations. The govern-ment is anxious to secure firm basis for commercial and political relations with the United States before May I, in case the pacification of Cuba should not have made progress before the rainy season com-mences

mences
It is an open secret that both the home and colonial governments consider the preservation of friendly relations with the United States as no less important, in the pacification of Cuba, than the military operations and the unofficial negotiations to induce the insurgent leaders to accept suggestions.

RUSHING WORK ON WARSHIPS A Large Force Busy at Philadelphia Yesterday Preparing Vessels

for Service. Philadelphia, Feb. 27.-League Island navy yard literally swarmed with visitors to-day in consequence of the report from Washington that the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, the double-turreted monitor Miantonomah and the ram Katahdin had Miantonomah and the ram Katahdin had been ordered to go into commission with dispatch. Both cruisers have skeleton crews aboard, while the Miantonomah has been lying at her dock for several years and the Katahdin since last winter.

None of the naval officials at the yard would say anything relating to the future movements of the vessels, but from workmen it was learned that the commission orders had been issued. This was borne out by the fact that all day a large force of men in the construction and repair departments were actively at work on the Miantonomah and the Katahdin. Visitors were kept off these boats and only those were kept off these boats and only those having friends among the officers or crews of the cruisers were allowed on board. The repairs to the monitor are all of a minor nature and will be completed by Tuesday. Over twenty men have already been detailed for her, and it is said her full complement of 159 will be made up as rapidly as possible. A large force of men were busy on the Katahdin, improving her ventilating apparatus and fitting her with steam pipes. This work will only take a few days. Sunday work at League island is very unusual, and to-day's activity is taken to indicate that the navy department intends to get the vessels there ready for salling at a moment's notice. Late this afternoon steam was gotten up on board the monitor for the purpose of testing her boilers and machinery. In one of the lofts nearly 190 men were at work on small spars and boat fittings. Everything is shipshape on the Minneapolis and Columbia and, beyong filling up their complement of officers and men and taking on coal and provisions, nothing remains to be done. This will consume about five days at the most and then both vessels will be ready for active service.

for active service.

The work of enlisting men will continue until orders to stop have been received from Washington.

Captain Casey, the commander, said he did not know for what vessel the men now and not know for what vessel the men now being enlisted are wanted. The roster was simply being filled up and he did not know how many men were wanted or where the recruits will be assigned.

WAR DOG PRESS BUSY.

If Newspaper Lying Could Bring War. Bloody Conflict Would Soon Regin.

New York Ech 27-If newspaper leiner with Spain in a month. There is no false-hood too gross to suit the ends of the war dor contingent of the New York press Before the board of inquiry had met twice in accret session these journalistic twice in accret session these journalistic Munchausens had sworn that their own divers had examined the wreck of the Maine and tound absolute proof of Spanish treachery. To support a preconceived theory—which as yet is unsupported by a scintilla of official evidence given to the public—they fill their guilible patrons from day to day with stories of interviews with members of the court of other recommends. members of the court or other prominent persons at Havana that have not the slightest basis in fact.

slightest basis in fact.

It matters not a whit to them that the secretary of the navy has declared the navy department "knows nothing more about the cause of the disaster than it havy department "knows nothing more about the cause of the disaster thin it did live minutes after the receipt of the first dispatch from Captain Sigsbee." It is nothing to them that Captain Sigsbee, consul General Lee, Senator Proctor and every other person in authority or of prominence whose name they have abused repudlate their cock and bull yarns. From Boating torpedoes that emit smoke to submarine mine galleries along which may endo again the clank of Spanish fmail—in the best style of Stanley Weyman—everything is arist that comes to their mill. Fortunately for public security and honor, the general government at Washington will settle the issue of war; and congress, so far as the Maine disaster goes, will act strictly on the report of the board of inquiry. The board, fully conscious of its responsibility, may decide that the hull must be raised for inspection before making a selimite and final report. If the United States is to go to war with Spain it will go on facts and not on clamorous fiction.

Warship Story Infounded.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Judge Day, the assistant secretary of state, said this afternoon that no cable had been received from Minister Woodford announcing that five Spanish warships had sailed for Havana.

Less Excitement in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Feb. 27.—With the more peaceful news from Washington and Mad-rid, there has been a perceptible shate-ment in the excitement here as to the war between the United States and Spain.

Monitor Terror at New York. New York, Feb. 28.—The monitor Terror passed in at quarantine at 12:50 this morning and anchored off Tompkinsville at 1:65.

RETURNING TO SANITY

EASTERN YELLOW JOURNALS TIRE OF SHRIEKING FOR WAR.

DIPLOMACY LIKELY TO SETTLE THE MAINE QUESTION.

Administration Is Resolved Not to Permit the Disaster to Involve the General Question as to Cuban Intervention-No New Facts.

Chicago, Feb. 27.-Walter Wellman telegraphs as follows to the Times-Herald: There is no change in the situation cre Maine, save that the abrickers for war with or without justification have about spent their energies. Even the yellow journalism of the East is at last getting tired and returning as near to sanity as it is possible

for it to do. . Preparations for emergencies continue is a matter of precaution, but the feeling s hourly becoming stronger that every chase of the Maine incident is likely to yield to diplomatic treatment in the end, and that if Spain will do her part hostile conflict between the two nations may be

averted. As for the great question of the cause of the disaster and the responsibility therefor, no new light has appeared. It is as much of a mystery, so far as we have actual information, as it was the morning after the catastrophe. The only note-worthy contribution made to the discussion was that of Senor Du Bose, charge d'affaires of the Spanish legation, who makes the statement officially, but only upon his own outherity, and not presuming to speak for nis government, that there were no mines 'either inside or outside Havana harbor." On the surface this appears an important statement, one which revives confidence in the rapidly waning theory of accident, for if there was no mine, and if, as the experts say, a torpedo could not have produced such tremendous effects to and within the hull of the Maine, what explanation remains but accident?

But DuBose's statement is not as import ant as would appear upon the surface. It is known that some days ago he privately admitted that there were mines in Havana harbor, but that they were not at the anchorage ground, but where they should be-in the channels leading to the harbor. These two statements do not agree, and their lack of consistency throws doubt upon the value of any statement emanat-

ng from that source. The mystery of the Maine is still unsolved, and so little light has been thrown upon it that there is absolutely nothing to do but wait for the official report.

There are no new developments to be recorded concerning the attitude of the administration. It appears that there are members of the cabinet-two or possibly three-who favor making this incident of the Maine a wedge with which to solve the whole Cuban problem. They have expressed their views to the president, but neither the president nor the majority of the cabinet agree with them.

It may therefore be considered settled that unless Spain herself fails to realize the gravity of the situation and makes blunder of some sort the president will insist upon regarding the Maine affair and the Cuban question as distinct subjects, each to be settled on its merits.

The views of those members of the cabinet who would make the Maine a solution of the whole problem are interesting, and I will state them. They believe the country will resent a money indemnity for the lives of our sailors. They believe also that there are many technical difficulties in the way of intervention in Cuba's behalf. Why not, therefore, they say, put the two things together? If Spain is responsible for such a grievous injury to the United States, why not say to her this wrong cannot be atoned in money; it can only be made right by bringing to an end the condition of war and anarchy and danger to Americans and American interests which brought on the catastrophie? If necessary, as a technical move, they would demand so large an indemnity-\$25,000,000 or more-that everyone would know Spain could not and would not pay it, and that war and settlement of the Cuban problem by force would follow.

Ingenious as this plan is, it does not commend itself to the president's sense of justice and fairness. Nor does it tneet ertain considerations of the highest importance.

it is not generally known, but I am able to state it as a fact, that the inter-national situation involved in this affair of Cuba interests more nations than the United States and Spain. Here is the truthi

Since this trouble in Cuba started fust three years ago the Spanish government has diligently sought to make its every ection conform to the European standard. It has carefully endeavored to be scrupulously "correct" in all its negotiations with the United States over the various questions which have arisen. The intent is obvious. It is to win the approbation of the European powers, and if possible to put the United States in a position where Spain could bring it on, we should have war and not America would have the sympathy

American diplomacy has ever had this phase of the question in view. It is not that our rights must be lost because Europe may frown. It is not that we are afraid of European intervention in Spain's behalf, though no living man is able to say what France or Germany will do if war between Spain and the United States actually comes. But it is of the highest importance that whenever an actual crisis arises, if one is to come, the United States and not Spain may enjoy the approval of the family of nations. How little or how IT WAS A GRAND SUCCESS. much that approval or the lack of i beyond any man's knowledge at this time, but prudence, as well self-respect and justice, demand that n our quarrel with Spain we have right nd "correctness" of method upon our

Full knowledge of the importance of these considerations explains why President McKinley has been so anxious to approach a solution of the Cuban question gradually, step by step. It shows why he has been so anxious the world should know a condition of affairs exists in Cuba which imperatively demands intervention. It explains why patience, just dealing, forbearince on the part of this nation, and above all total absence of greed and passion and any spirit of vengeance, make for the strength of our position when the crisis and the final test come.

It is the president's desire to take such ction concerning the Maine disaster as action concerning the Maine disaster as will not only preserve our rights and our relf-respect, but secure for us the approval of the world. He is convinced that unless the destruction of the ship should be shown conclusively to have been the work of Spanish officials, there is no justification for war in the act itself. Spain is responsible, of course, and must be held so. But in what other way can she atone than by payment of actual and punitive damages, indemnification of the families of the victims, apology to the United States and punishment with death of the guilty? These are the methods of atonement recognized among all civilized nations. War is justifiable only in case of refusal to make such reparation.

eparation.
A demand for excessive indemnity, for Naval, Activity in Spain.

Ferrol. Spain. Feb. 27.—The work of naval construction and armsment is being pushed by the government with the greatest activity at the arsenal and dock yard.

A density of a sum so large that it can be positive orders received at the Portsmouth navy yard since the blowing up of the Maine were received to-day when orders received to day yard since the blowing up of the main to receive the positive orders received at the Portsmouth navy yard since the blowing up of the main to receive the positive orders received to day yard since the blowing up of the main to receive the positive orders received at the Portsmouth navy yard since the blowing up of the main to receive the positive orders received at the Portsmouth navy yard since the blowing up of the main to receive the positive orders received to day when orders received at the Portsmouth navy yard since the blowing up of the main to receive the positive orders received at the Portsmouth navy yard since the blowing up of the main to receive the positive orders received to day war.

or fifteen million dollars would probably be considered reasonable in the case of the

Maine.

It is true that there is a strong sentiment in congress against acceptance of money in reparation for the destruction of the Maine in case Spanish responsibility therefor is fixed by the court of inquiry. A minority of both houses of congress agree with a minority of the cabinet who would make the salvation of Cuba the price of the wreck of the Maine. But the best international authorities agree that the president is correct in keeping the two things separate until Spain herself permits them to run together.

Any unreasonable delay on her part in offering atonement, any unworthy haggling over terms, any signs of denial of responsibility or effort to escape it would of course justify the United States in assuming that the good will of this country was not wanted, and there could be no doubt of the consequences. ARE REGAINING THEIR SENSES.

HERE'S A NEW THEORY.

Private Letter Says Maine Was Blown Up by Dynamite Placed in Her Torpedo Tubes.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 27.-The latest story is to the way the Maine was blown up is contained in a letter forwarded by a secret Cuban Club in Hayana to J. M. Govin, a Cuban insurance agent here. The club reeived it in the ordinary course of mall. It was written in English, but was signed 'Maquinista" (Machinist), After a long preimble, saying that the writer knew the Maine's fate was due to a Spanish plot, the letter goes on to say that in an old varehouse at Santa Catalina, 200 yards from where the Maine was moored, some diving apparatus had been hidden, and that from this base two divers had worked by night and filled the torpedo holes of the Maine with the dynamite cartridges, connecting them with wire to the battery on exploded. According to the letter the divers were to have been paid a large sum which has not been forthcoming. The Cubans in Key West say that investigation in Hayana has tended to confirm the statements of the letter which will go before the court of inquiry. An officer of the Maine, whose attention was called to the story to-day, asserted positively to this correspondent that the torpedo holes of the Maine had not been open during her stay in the harbor.

A MAINE DISASTER SERMON.

President McKinley Attends Service in Which His Course Is Strongly Commended.

Washington, Feb. 27.-President McKinley attended service this morning at the Metropolitan M. E. church. Rev. Mr. Hugh Johnston, the pastor, preached a sermon, in which reference was made to the Maine disaster. The president's course in the matter was commended.

The text was, Psalms xlii:2: "My sons thirsteth for the living God." The speaker said that the Psalmist thirsted for a heart that would touch a heart, and in this connection declared: "This cry of the heart is heard not only in our churches and pulpits, but in our magazines and newspapers, in our social gatherings and political assemblies. Some time it is buried under the cares of business; in the pursuit of wealth, honor and fame, and sometimes pleasure. But the soul reasserts its power and will not have its noblest aspirations crushed out.

"Restlessners without God clamors for blood, blood, blood; the regime of savagery and barbarism as the ultimatum of the Maine disaster, one of the most appalling disasters that has ever stirred the hearts and minds of the American people. But in the interest of humanity, civilization and Christianity we can afford to wait until we know the truth and the whole truth. Even if the catastrophe should prove the result of official authority and diabolical treachery, the honor of our flag, the dignity of the nation, the safety and welfare of millions, would be better served by a calm, self-control in calling another nation to self-control in calling another nation to strict account, than by a frantic and un-reasoning rush into the unspeakable hor-

rors of war.
"Our duty as citizens, as patriots, as Christians, Christians, is to stand by the president, who stands at the helm of the ship of state. cool-headed, clear of eye.strong handed and warm-hearted; to stand by our government rather than by any intemperate speech or action to stir up the worst passions of our nature.'

DAY OF REST IN HAVANA. Divers Did Not Work Yesterday-Americans Attend Church and a Bull Fight.

Havana Feb. 27.-The day has been cleaand beautiful and the first day of real rest for Captain Sigsbee and his officers since the disaster. The divers did not work today. Many Americans attended church morning and more were present at a

bull fight this afternoon.

Lieutenant Commander West, Admiral Sicard's chief of staff, who came on the Mascotte yesterday, returned on the same vessel to Key West. The story that he brought important dispatches General Lee is denied. It is denied by General Lee himself. Lieutenant Con West, it is believed, simply brought dispatches for the court of inquiry, authorizing it to go to Key West. Senator Proctor has been exploring the ity to-day. He took breakfast with Miss Clara Barton at her suburban residence and, with other Americans, witne usual noon distribution of relief to the reconcentrados.

No arrangements have been made for calls by Senator Proctor upon General Blanco and the other Spanish officials, but it is expected that he will call informally it is expected that he will call informally upon several during the week. Consul General Lee will accompany him. The report that Captain Sigsbee and the officers of the Maine will be examined in the admiralty court this week is untrue, as they have not been notified, but the United States officials believe that Spain has a moral right to make such an examination. States officials believe that spain has a moral right to make such an examination.

American divers, under Captain Sigsbee's direction, will be at work on the wreck at the same time as the Spanish divers, and will afford them such help as is consistent in viewing the condition of the wreckage

Operatic Benefit in New York for Families of Maine Victims Yielded \$10,000.

New York, Feb. 27.-The benefit given at the Metropolitan opera house to-night for the widows and orphans of the sailors and faction at the more conservative tone the buttleship Maine who went public sentiment within the last few day men on the battleship Maine who went down with the vessel was a thorough suc cess, financially and professionally. Every available spot in the big house was occu picd.

Thomas E. Grady opened the programme

with a short speech, recounting the hero-

ism of the men on the Maine and eulogiz-

dead heroes. Following him came DeWolf Hopper, with his "El Capitan" DeWolf Hopper, with his "El Capitan" company, accompanied by the Seventy-first Regiment band, now led by Professor Fanciulli, formerly of the Marine band, and sang the flag music from the opera. The Broadway Theater Company sang airs from "The Highwayman." and the Castle Square Opera Company sang the Eastern chorus from "Cavalleria Rustleana."

Others who took wart in the performance. from "Cavalleria Rusticana."
Others who took part in the performance were: Robert Hillyar. Imogene Comer, Walter Jones, Lew Dockstader, Wilton Larkaye, May Irwin, Camille D'Arville, Nellie Braggins, Jerome Sykes, Dorothy Morton, Merra Osbojne and Grace Golden, At the close "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the choruses from the Castle Square Company, the "Telephone Girls" company, "El Capitan" company, "Normandy Wedding" company, "Highwayman" company, with the Seventy-first Regiment band and the audience.
The receipts were more than \$10,000.

The receipts were more than \$10,000. Warship Alliance Ordered to Sea. Portsmouth N. H., Feb. 27.—The first positive orders received at the Portsmouth

WAR SPIRIT WANING

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IS UNDERGOING A CHANGE.

M'KINLEY POLICY IN FAVOR.

PROSPECT OF CONFLICT BECOMING MORE REMOTE.

If the Maine Was Blown Up by a Fanatic, as Seems Probable, an Indemnity Will Be Demanded and Will Probably Be Paid.

Washington, Feb. 27 .- (Special.) Sentimen regarding the Maine disaster is much be calmed to-day in Washington. The chances of war are regarded as more remote than at any previous time since the tragedy Opinion is gradually but overwhelmingly turning in support of the attitude of the administration. That not a single prominent man in either party any longer holds to the theory that the ship was blown up with the knowledge of the Spanish authorities, the statement of the Spanish charge d'affaires contradicting the reports that Liavana harbor was planted with submarine mines, and the corroborative state ments of American payal experts, have contributed largely to tranquillize the war spirit. Still, the impression largely prevails the land, from which the cartridges were that the vessel was destroyed from the outside, although certain well informed circles hold with equal tenucity to the acci dent theory.

> Spanish fanatic, will be to demand an indemnity, which it is thought Spain will obligate herself to pay without much haggling, and thus the matter will be disposed of forever. This is only a forecast of official action, as outlined by the president and secretary of state. Unforeseen accidents may suddenly change this programme and make a different policy necessary. So far as anyone here is able to foresee at this writing, the chances for war are rapidly waning, while the best sentiment here praises the administration for its coolness and courageous stand thus far, in the face of profound excitement and popular clamor The usual Sunday quiet was not broken to-day by any important development in connection with the Maine disaster. Captain Crowninshield, chief of the navigation

bureau, came to his office in the navy department to open the department mail and and a few unimportant telegrams. A dispatch from Havana confirmed the press reports that the court of inquiry left there on the Mangrove for Key West. The state department received nothing from Consul General Lee during the day, and the only dispatch of consequence reaching that department was from Minister Rockhill, at Athens, briefly stating that an attempt had been made on the life of King George, but without serious results. Five shots were fired by the would-be asassins, none of them taking effect.

Up to 6 o'clock the dispatches of the navy department were taken to the officials of the department and were not regarded as of sufficient consequence to send to the secretary.

Mr. Long said the court of inquiry would now proceed with its work at Key West, examining the witnesses there, in accordance with its original plans. No definite information had been received as to how much time would be taken with the inquiry there, or what the next step would be. Mr. Long stated that the department was to-day in possession of no more infor-mation on the cause of the disaster than it was immediately after the occurrence, and that no evidence had been received up to the present time showing that the disaster was caused by design. During the afternoon the secretary received a call from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who assured him that an examination of the map said to show mines in Havana harbor disclosed that no such mines were on

the map. At the suggestion of Secretary Long Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, gave out the following state ment in regard to the published map with the mines in Havana harbor purporting to

be marked on it: "As soon as the map was brought to my ttention, I sent to Mr.John Russell Young, of the congressional library, and got the riginal. It is simply one of the innumer able maps of Havana harbor. There is not the slightest sign of a mine marked any where on it. As a matter of fact, I am inormed that this map is one which has been used in giving lectures at the Colum-

In answer to the question as to what vas the meaning of the movements of guns and munitions Mr. Roosevelt said: merely serves to show that the department does not believe that there will be any caught unprepared if there should be

Senor DuBosc, the Spanish charge d'affaires, to-day received a cablegram from that the new minister to the United States, senor Polo y Barnabe, will sail tonorrow from Gibraltar. This will bring him to Washington in about ten days, At Gibraltar, he will take one of the German line of trans-Atlantic steamers touching at that point. The credentials of the new minister will be presented soon after his arrival, and it is expected that his first attention will be given to the commercial treaty between the United States and Spain with particular reference to Cuba. Spain with particular reference to Cuba. His service as chief of the commercial bureau of the foreign office has given him charge of the details leading up to the negotiations of this treaty and he will come sharing the earnest desire of the Sagasta administration to put through this matter with the least delay possible. Minister Woodford has been carrying on the negotiations with the authorities at Madrid, and they are well along toward completion.

pletion.

Beyond the foregoing dispatches, Senor DuBosc received no news to-day from Havana or Madrid. He expressed satispublic sentiment within the last few days. Press reports from Madrid stated that the authorities were jubilant over the receipt of important favorable information from Hayana. Mr. DuBose could shed no light on the nature of this information. In other quarters, however, the impression prevailed that this information did not refer to the Maine inquiry, but concerned the general conduct of the insurrection in Cuba. There have been strong indications of late that the autonomist cabinet, under the leadership of Govin, who is the recognized force of that body, would endeavor to make terms with the would endeavor to make terms with the separatist wing and, in turn, secure the co-operation of the insurgents in a moveco-operation of the insurgents in a move-ment to conclude the war. How far this is possible is not known here, although it has been expected that Govin would suc-ceed in effecting a reconciliation. There has been added reason for this relief within the last few days, owing to the fierce at-tacks made on Govin by some of the ir-reconcilible elements.

He repelled these and repudiated an al-leged letter in which he was reported to have attacked Premier Sagasta.

positively denied the reports that he had advised Americans to leave Havana, Captain Hanlon states that the bodyguard of Geheral Lee consists of only three soldiers, and that fewer soldiers were in evidence on the streets of Havana than usual and no excitement among the people there had been caused by the rumors of war published in the papers of this country. General Lee admitted to Captain Hanlon that both Cubans and Spanlards are intensely interested in the result of the investigation by the board of inquiry, but further than that all reports of excitement or threatened demonstrations were groundless.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY. Most Unusual Activity Since the Late Rebellion at the Watervliet

Arsenal. Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.-The greatest activity known since the late rebellion is now witnessed at the Watervliet arsenal and the entire force is working night and day. On Friday night an order was received for the immediate shipment of two carloads of twelve-inch projectiles for Fort Hamilton with the greatest possible haste. The projectiles were boxed for shipment and sterday afternoon they were dispatched to Fort Hamilton

shipment of all projectiles now on hand to the several forts about New York and to forward all completed guns as speedily as possible to the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.

Such an order has not been received at Watervilet since the close of the war. It is expected that at least six carloads of projectiles will, be shipped during the present

PENSIONERS TO BE HEARD. Webster Davis Revokes an Order Made by Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith.

Washington, Feb. 27 .- (Special.) Under a decision rendered by the secretary of the interior. Hoke Smith, under the Cleveland administration, May 25, 1893, in the case of Charles T. Bennett, Mr. Lochran, the com The policy of the administration, in case missioner of pensions, organized a board the disaster is found due to design by a of revisions in the bureau of pensions for purpose of taking from the files claims which has been allowed under the act of June 27, 1890, for re-examination. As a result of that re-examination under instructions then given pensioners were reduced or dropped in at least 2,500 cases. Upon a careful examination of the action then taken, Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Webster Davis has issued the following order relating to appeals pending before the department in such cases:

"It is directed that the pending appeals from the action of reducing or terminating of pensions granted under the second section of act of June 27, 1859, in accordance with the decisions rendered May 25, 1853, in case of Charles T. Bennett (7 P. D. Pl.), shall be exampted with the results of the pensions and the second section of act of June 27, 1859, in case of Charles T. Bennett (7 P. D. Pl.), whall he exampted with the second section of the pensions of the shall be examined with great care. It to of examination indicates that pension originally allowed was warranted under a just and impartial construction of the law, they should be returned to the bureau of pensions for a special examina-

under a just and impartial construction of the law, they should be returned to the bureau of pensions for a special examination or another medical examination, or both, as may be deemed necessary.

"It is held to be proper and just that such pensioners shall be granted a fair hearing and be allowed an opportunity to show by competent proof that they were disabled in the degree, and on account of the causes, alleged at the date when the pension was reduced or terminated.

"It will be understood that this action disposes of the pending appeal in such cases by reversing the action taken by the bureau of pensions, and remanding the case for further investigation, the reason therefor being fully set forth."

This order will result in giving all soldiers affected by the Bennett decision a chance to be heard which is what they have been contending for ever since that decision was promulgated.

Dr. Davis also has rendered an important decision on the question of "line of duty," It was in the case of the widow of Oscar Hoffman, Twenty-third United States Infantry band, who applied for a pension. The was department reported that the soldier was accidentally killed in line of duty which on a pass to hunt, that such practice was encouraged in the regular army because it improved the soldier's marksmanship and that a soldier killed or wounded while so engaged, not in consequence of any wilful neglect or improper conduct, was considered in line of duty. The assistant secretary holds that as the records of the war department are usually accepted as conclusive upon all other questions relating to a soldier's service, the contemporancous record by the proper medical official that the soldier was in line of duty when killed should be regarded, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, as controlling upon that question. Where such record does not appear the question of line of duty must be determined by the best obtainable parole evidence in each case. duty must be determined by the best ob tainable parole evidence in each case.

TATTOOED MEN FROM MICHIGAN Two Grand Rapids Residents Now Almost Ready for Ex-

hibition. Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 27.-William Scharfenberg and Charles Billberg are in training for dime museum and circus side show careers. They will come out with the opening of the new season as tattooed men from Borneo or some other distant land,

and expect to become stars from the very Ernest DeVree has them in hand, and he will turn Scharfenberg out as a finished

Ernest DeVree has them in hand, and he will turn Scharfenberg out as a finished specimen of his art in another month, and Billberg a little later.

DeVree is a tattoo artist, and claims the championship of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Canada. The championship rests on speed of execution and the artistic finish he puts to his work.

Scharfenberg is nearly "linished." He is tattooed from his neck to the tip of his toes. He has a portrait of Washington, surrounded with a scroll, on his right shoulder, and one of Lincoln on the left. On his breast he has "the charlot race of 'Ben Hur," and it stretches from shoulder to shoulder, with the horses plunging and the dust flying. Under his left arm is "Supremacy," showing two tigers lying in conscious strength and indolence.

The right knee bears a triple star and his left a trefoil. The calf of his left leg bears a dragon, a soldier in uniform, a girl, two bright red roses and portraits of several of the presidents, the various designs being filled in with scrolls and emblems which completely cover the surface. The right calf has an American flag, the coats of arms of all nations, and emblematic figures, representing Victory" and "The Sallor's Fare-

all nations, and emblematic figures, repre-senting "Victory" and "The Sailor's Fare-well."

senting "Victory" and "The Sailor's Farewell."

Scharfenberg's back is not yet completed, but when the artist gets through it will show "The Last Supper," the figures being so plain that every one of the thirteen portraits will be recognized. His arms are already sprinkled with crucifixes, iandscapes, Venuses, flowers, "Jack's Last Port," "The Spider and the Fly" and various other devices, all mixed together and interwoven with scrolls and flowers. The design for the face has not yet been fully determined upon, but will be in keeping with the elaborate designs that cover the body and limbs, Scharfenberg is 22 years old, a bottler by trade, and the tattooing has been put on nights after his regular work has been done. He claims to feel no ill effects from the work, except an occasional dizziness.

CROKER SOUNDS A KEYNOTE. Says Silver or Gold Is Immaterial and

That the Real Issue Is the Trusts.

Chicago, Feb. 27.-Richard Croker sound-

ed the battle note of the local state Democracy in a speech to the Tammany Hall executive committee this afternoon, in which he earnestly declared that the fight of the party of the people was first of al to break down the baleful power of trusts It was no perfunctory utterance which Mr. Croker made, but the expression of a care-fully thought out line of policy upon which he hopes to unite all factions of the Democratic party. Mr. Croker said 'More than anything else in this counacce than anything ease in this country trusts menace the prosperity of the common people. They grow stronger every day, grow richer and more powerful, while the poor people grow poorer. What is needed is legislation that will remedy this gigantic trust evil. Instead of growing less and less menacing it grows more so, and, if not checked, there is bound to be no limit on its encroachments. The Republican party has done nothing in opposition to these trusts, and we stand before the neonle committed to a promise to do all

NO EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA.

People Interested in the Result of the
Inquiry, but Unalarmed by
War Rumors.

Tampa. Fla., Feb. 27.—Captain Hanlon, of
the Plant steamship Mascotte, which arrived here to-night from Havana, was
granted an audience yesterday by Consul
General Lee and took breakfast with him
at Hotel Ingleterra. To him General Lee

IINGOISM IN SPAIN.

MANY PAPERS SCOLD ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS.

CRITICISES ITS DELOME ACTION

DEMAND THAT A FIRMER ATTITUDE BE ASSUMED.

El Imparcial Scored the Government. Even Before the Maine Disaster, for Not Preparing for War -Other Papers Less Rabid.

Madrid, Feb. 15,-(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Several of the Madrid papers blame the weakness of the Spanish government in its recent action with the United States over the DeLome affair. Et Imparcial says:
"We cannot understand the surprise with

which many Spanish politicians view the

onduct America has pursued toward Spain,

for it is only the conduct that might be exsected from the line of action pursued for ome time by the Spanish government." It then proceeds to quote several passages from its own files for the year 1896, in Lapset and surrendered which it warned the government to asume a firmer attitude. "In those days," it adds, "the United States was not nearly so well prepared for a conflict as now, while we were more or less as we are to-day. In the meanwhile, they have steadly progressed, while

we, who could have done much, have done but little. What is strange, Inexplicable, deserving pardon neither from God nor history, is that time has been wasted and spanish nation with sufficient resources to aspire respect and avoid humiliations which may bring in their train war and lisaster. El Correo Espanola is even more out-

spoken. It says:
"Senor Sagasta's government is the very personification of prudence, only it has een a prudence invariably at variance with fortitude. In the Dupuy DeLome affair, arising from Yankee turpitude, the govern-ment has shown such evidence of cowardice and flinching as to appear nothing more han a petty council under the protectorate of the United States.

"In fact, the resignation of our minister vas accepted for merely saying, in his private capacity, something which affected individuals and affairs of the great republic, as though it were not permitted dip-lomatists to use other language than that of the chancellories, or to dip their pens in the ink that was intended for official dispatches."

It then gives instances, quoting Donoso ortes in Paris, Bismarck in St. Petersurg, Chateaubriand in London and Tallyrand in Vienna. More important than these, however, it

says was the case of Queen Victoria's repesentative to the United States in 1888, when he "sent to the press a series of rude and intemperate articles." "Yet," the Correo remarks, "the heavens did not fall, nor were there earthquakes in the diplomatic world; there was not even a resignation. But it is not necessary to go to the past for precedents. Consul Lee has written whatever he pleased to the

North American papers, calumniating Spain, detracting from the prestige of her authorities, even interfering with our administration of justice, and yet our government considers his conduct within the bounds of diplomacy. It is quite clear that not only do we take blows patiently, but we actually bare our shoulders in order that the perfidious Yankee may more easily

El Globo, on the other hand, takes a much pleasanter view of the situation. It severely blames those "who will see nothbut darkness and unpleasantness in the DeLome affair." but rejoices that "their alarmist efforts have deceived no one," adding: "The resignation of Senor DeLome being accepted before the representative of the United States paid his visit to the minister of state, that incident immediately lost all importance, as was admitted by the representative in question Driven to their last trenches, the alarmists have spread a rumor that Senor Dupuy DeLome has received orders to quit the capital of the United States. This is an adsurdity which has not even raised an echo. The resigned minister has no further mission to perform in that counturtner mission to perform in that country and, with good taste, has decided to remain no longer in Washington than the time necessary to make his preparations for his journey home. This is the usual course, for diplomatists do not generally remain in a country to which they have been accredited after the cessation of their mission."

been accredited after the cessation of their mission."

All the Spanish newspapers agree that "no further mention need be made of the Dupuy DeLome affair, as it has now practically ceased to exist."

The papers are much more occupied with the demonstration at Barcelona in conrection with the torturing of prisoners at Mont Juch, the fight between an elephant and a tull, and the Dreyfus case, than with politics. El Pais puts it: "To-day being fine, no politics were discussed; but everyone went out to amuse himself, beginning with the head of the government. Nevertheless, a blank day may often be the prelude to a great deal."

El Imparcial does not permit itself more than a few remarks on the supposed attitude of the United States government in "demanding further satisfaction from Spain for the DeLome letter."

It does not know what view the government will take of this demand but considers its acceptance of DeLome's resignation a sufficient mark of its disapproval of his action, and consequently that no further explanations are required in that matter.

El Liberal remarks: "The Spanish gov-

further explanations are required in that matter.

El Liberal remarks: "The Spanish govcriment, in consideration of the good friendship in which it lives with that of
the United States, did what it ought to
do in accepting the resignation offered by
Senor DeLome. With that ends the incident, which can have no further results."
Several of the Madrid-papers reproduce
the opinion of the Italian newspaper La
Perservanza, "that the United States
should be satisfied with the resignation of
Senor Dupuy DeLome, "and that "nothing
should result from the unfortunate incident to trouble the good relations between dent to trouble the good relations between the two countries."

MAYOR OF HAVANA CRITICISED. He Is Permitting Hundreds of Inmates of Asylums to Die of

Starvation,

Havana, via Key West, Feb. 27.-La Lucha severely criticises the Marquis de Esteban, mayor of Havana, and the civil government for not providing sufficient food and medicine for the Mazorra asylum in the suburbs and other institutions of the same character depending upon the public funds in a large measure. former institution 400 persons have died of starvation since the early part of January. It is reported that Senor Kohly, the superintendent, killed his own cow in order

o provide meat for the inmates Nine thousand dollars in gold has been appropriated for the expenses of Senor-Manuel Rafael Angelo, the special representative of Cuba at Washington in the egotiations for the commercial treaty. General Melina had a rough fight with

the insurgents under Brigadier Pedro Betancourt in Purgatorio district, Matanzas province, recently. According to the Spanish accounts he captured their positions. The insurgents lost four killed. alry surgeon. The Spanish lost one killed and had thirteen wounded.

In the province of Pinar del Rio, Colonel Balbasa attacked an insurgent camp, de-stroying sixteen huts and killing eight in-

52d

Annual Statement

Connecticut Mutual

Life Insurance Co.,

Of Hartford, Conn.

Net Assets, January 1, 1897... ... \$60.931.671.61 RECEIVED IN 1837. For premiums \$4,743,410,04 Interest and rents..... 3,157,044.47 Profit and loss. 65,289.92-5 7,961,744.22 DISBURSED IN 1997. 1.054.451.48

For claims by death and matured endowments ... \$4 456 \$12 25 policies ... Total to policy-holders \$6 277,447 to commissions to agents, sal aries, medical examiners fees, printing advert legal, real estate, and all

246 208 40- 7 004 560 54 Taxes Balance net amets, Dec. 21, 1897 SCHEDULE OF ASSETS. Loans upon real estate, first lien Loans upon stocks and bonds... Premium notes on policies in force. 381,315.72 Cost of real estate owned by the comp'y. 9,540,914.51 Cost of bonds 15,924,674.23 Cost of bank and railroad stocks 472,504.16 Cash in banks ... 1.135.965.0 4,619.13

\$61,410,967.... Less agents' credit balances. Interest due and accrued...\$1,029.649.71 Rents due and accrued. Market value of stocks and bonds over cost. 771,770,27

Net uncollected and deferred premiums ... 362,728,13- 2,150,110,60 Liabilities-Amount required to re-insure all outstanding pol-

Ratio of expenses of management to re-. 10.65 per cent Policies in force Dec. 21, 1897, 66,705 ..\$157,701,387.00 ____

JACOB L. GREENE, President.

JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice Prest.

All other liabilities...... 1,003,654.97-- 56,227,724.97

DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary. S. S. SIMPSON, General Agent, ROOM 311 KEITH & PERRY BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

EDWARD M. BUNCE, Secretary.

A. B. DENTON, District Superintendent Agencies, St. Louis, Mo.

of the late Brigadier General Delgado. The Spanish column had two badly wounded. General Salcedo has asked for two pieces of artillery to be sent to Pinar

del Rio. Mr. Graell, the representative of the Nation of Barcelona, will leave on Wedne day for New York and Washington. He is an agent of Senor Moret, the Spanish minister for the colonies. He is a man of discretion and thoroughly experienced in arranging commercial treaties, having been mainly instrumentat in preparing the details of the last commercial treaty

tween Spain and Germany. Although he affects to be quite unfamiliar with the present issues, he is really thoroughly informed. He will go to New York and Washington, not to assist in arranging the commercial treaty, but to endeavor to induce the Cuban party in the United States to enter into certain compacts. The exact character of his proposals is kept a strict secret, but yesterday he had a two hours' conference with Senor Giberga, the autonomist, who is suspected at Madrid of secretly treating with the insurgents in the direction of independence for Cuba. Although he affects to be quite unfa-

NO ILL LUCK IN "THIRTEEN." Thirteenth Filibustering Trip of the

Dauntless, Begun February 13.

Eminently Successful. Tampa, Fla., Feb. 27.-General Emile Nunez, Dr. Nunez, J. E. Cartaya, John O'Brien and five members of the last Cuban expedition arrived here this afternoon on the Mascotte from Key West. Speaking of the trip, Mr. Cartaya said that it had been a very quick and successful one, leaving the States on the 13th and being the thirteenth successful trip made by the boat, supposed to have been the Dauntless. The expedition landed first at Puerto Principe and then on the western part of the Island. He reports matters on the Island as satisfactory to the Cuban cause, and says it is already "Cuba libre."

Key West, Fla., Feb. 27.—The excitement fillbusterer, headed by General Nunez and fillbusterer, headed by General Nunez and Captain John O'Brien, completely eclipsed all the deings and sayings of the court of nez, Dr. Nunez, J. E. Cartava, John O'Bri-

Captain John O'Brien, completely eclipsed all the doings and sayings of the court of inquiry officers. Their quick departure pre-vented very much being learned as to the expedition, but the Cubans here are elated. An expedition has been preparing to get away from Key West for some time, but it will probably suffer another delay, as the plot has leaked out through two Spanish soles.

JOHNS HOPKINS IN BAD SHAPE. Runs Behind Many Thousands a Year and Now Appeals for

State Ald. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27.-A large meeting of business and professional men was held yesterday to further the movement for se-

curing a state appropriation of from \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year for the Johns Hopkins university. The trustees issued a statement of the university's finances.

It shows that Johns Hopkins left for the university in addition to some real estate nearly 15,000 shares of Baltimore & Ohio railroad common stock and other stocks. nearly 15,000 shares of Baltimore & Ohio railroad common stock and other stocks, bonds, etc., appraised at \$133,447. The dividends from the Baltimore & Ohio were at first \$15,000 per annum, Dating from 157 the dividends were first reduced, then irregularly declared, and finally stopped. In 1890 the university exchanged the principal part of its holdings in the common stock for preferred stock, of which it now holds \$1,000,000. No dividend has been received from this source since January, 1896.

Thus the loss from the Baltimore & Ohio investment is \$150,000 per annum. Exclusive of the medical school, it costs to maintain the university more than \$190,000 per annum, not including taxes. The danger that besets the university is alarming. Economy long since reached its utmost limits.

Canadian Makes Compromise Order.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 27.—The delegates representing the Eastern railroads who have been here for the past two days in conference with the Canadian Pacific offisurgents. Near the attack two dynamite bombs were exploded, killing the Spanish lieutenant, Nicolas Mora Pastor, and one soldier and wounding eight. The insurgents were numerous and Colonel Balbasa has asked for artillery.

In a fight in the Romero district the insurgents left two dead on the field, one being Alexandro Labaro, standard bearer conference with the Canadian Pacific with that the delegates take back an offer from the Canadian Pacific which, if accepted, will end the present Western rate war. The Canadian Pacific officials consider acceptance likely. In the meantime the Canadian Pacific officials consider acceptance likely. In the meantime the Canadian Pacific officials stood that no arrangement was arrived at but that the delegates take back an offer from the Canadian Pacific officials, left for home last night. It is understood that no arrangement was arrived at but that the delegates take back an offer from the Canadian Pacific officials consider a carrived at but that the delegates take back an offer from the Canadian Pacific which, if acceptance likely. In the meantime that the delegates take back an offer from the Canadian Pacific officials to the present Western rate was.